New Nouveau Brunswick

Labour Market Information Monthly

September 2011 Edition *Issue 9 Volume 8*

University completion by parents' educational attainment

People who have parents with a university degree remain more likely to get a university education than children whose parents do not have a degree, although the gap between the two groups has narrowed over time.

In 1986, 12% of Canadian-born people aged 25 to 39 whose parents did not complete university had graduated from university. By 2009, this proportion had almost doubled to 23%.

In contrast, in 1986, 45% of people who had at least one parent with a university degree had graduated from a university. By 2009, this proportion had also increased, but at a slower pace, to 56%.

This Month

- University completion by parents' educational attainment
- Key Labour Force Statistics
- The Industry Report

Women largely account for the increase in the percentage of university graduates among people whose parents did not have a degree.

In 1986, 10% of women whose parents were not graduates had a degree. By 2009, that percentage had almost tripled to 28%. The gain for men was more modest; the proportion rose from 14% in 1986 to 18% in 2009.

For second-generation immigrants (those with at least one parent born outside Canada), social background had less of an impact on the probability of completing university than for people whose parents were born in Canada.

For example, in 2009, among people with at least one parent born outside Canada, 30% of those with parents who were not university graduates had a university degree. This compares with 62% of those with at least one parent who had a degree. In other words, the proportion was twice as high for people with parents who graduated from university.

However, for people with two Canadian-born parents, the relative difference between the two groups was 2.5 times greater. About 21% of people with parents who were not graduates had a university degree, compared with 53% of those with at least one parent who had a degree.

Note: This study explores whether intergenerational mobility in university completion has been increasing in recent years. To address that question, data from 12 cycles of the General Social Survey from 1986 to 2009 were used. The analysis covers Canadian-born people between the ages of 25 and 39.

Please visit the Labour Market Analysis Branch's website for access to all of our publications, including this newsletter, graduate follow-up surveys, and more. Click on http://www.gnb.ca/labour and scroll down to "Labour Market Information".

*** From *The Daily*, August 24, 2011, Statistics Canada.**

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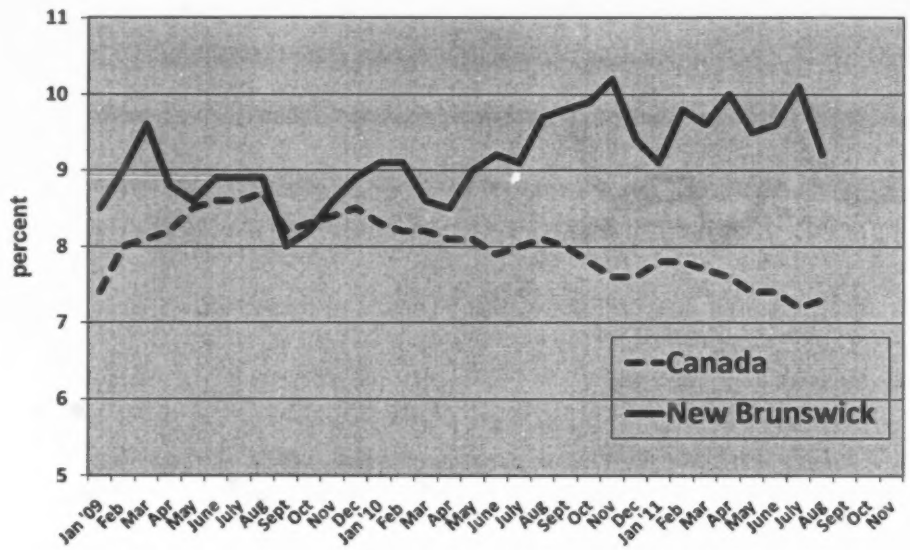
KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey)

New Brunswick	YTD	August '11	July '11	August '10
Labour Force	388,900	385,700	386,900	394,500
Employed	351,500	350,200	348,000	356,300
Unemployed	37,400	35,500	38,900	38,100
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	9.2%	10.1%	9.7%
Participation Rate	62.8%	62.2%	62.5%	63.9%
Employment Rate	56.8%	56.5%	56.2%	57.7%

CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In August, Canada's unemployment rate was 7.3%, 0.1 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.8 of a percentage point lower than the same month last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.2% was 0.9 of a percentage point lower than last month and 0.5 of a percentage point lower when compared to the same month last year, when it stood at 9.7%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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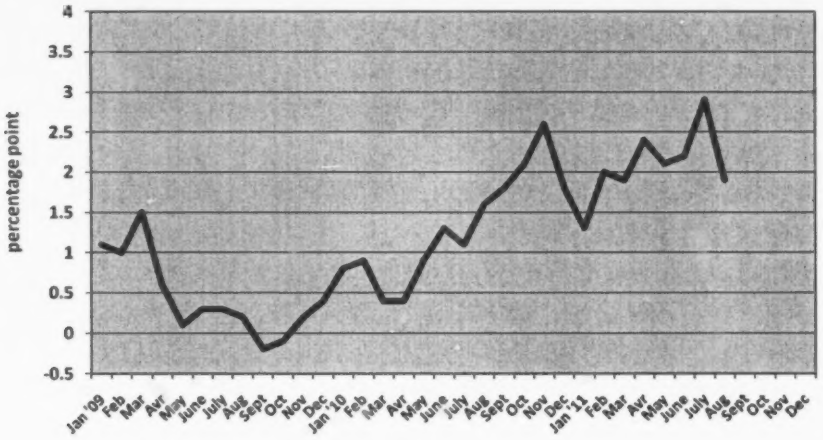
CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 1.9 percentage points in August.

DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA

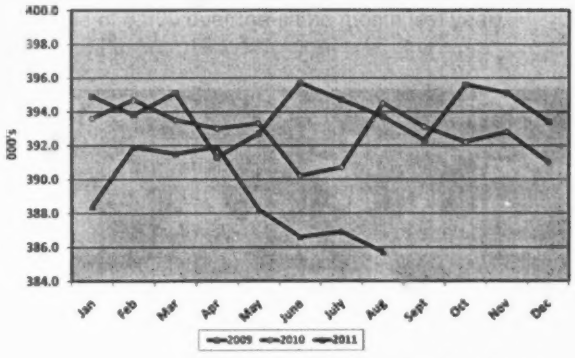


Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force stood at 385,700 in August. This was a decrease of 1,200 over the previous month, and a decrease of 8,800 over the same month last year.

THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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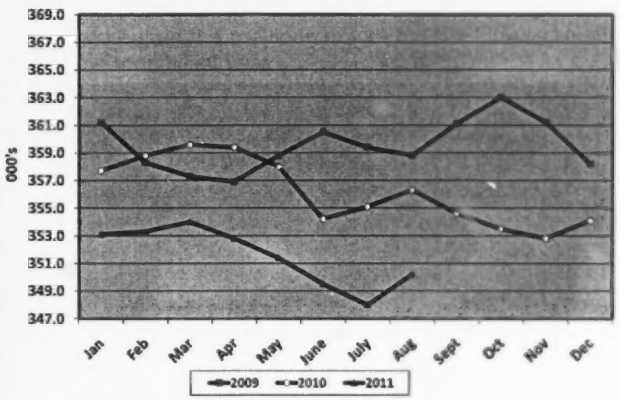
EMPLOYMENT

There were 350,200 people working in August. This was 2,200 more than the previous month but 6,100 fewer than the same month last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

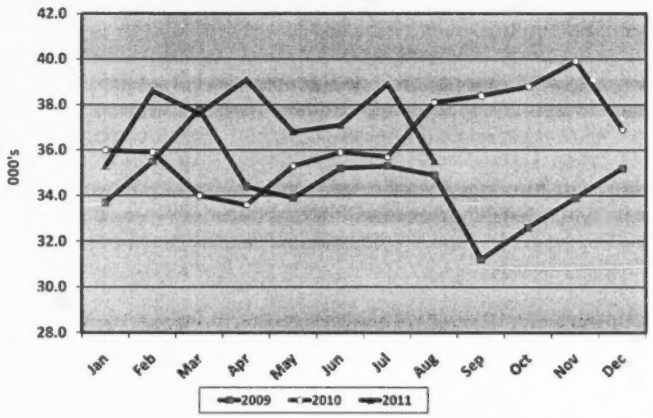


Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 35,500 people unemployed and seeking work in August. This was 3,400 less than what was recorded the previous month and 2,600 less than the same month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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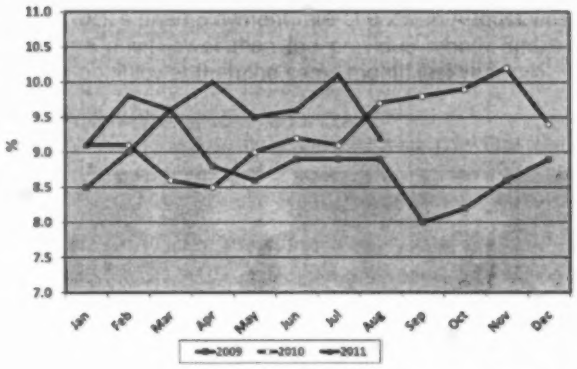
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.2% in August was 0.9 of a percentage point lower than the previous month and 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the same month last year.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

THE ECONOMIC REGIONS

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

August '11	Economic Regions				
	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force	76,400	114,800	96,500	72,500	40,800
Employment	64,900	105,900	89,500	66,700	36,800
Unemployment	11,600	8,800	7,000	5,800	4,000
Unemployment Rate	15.2%	7.7%	7.3%	8.0%	9.8%
Participation Rate	59.1%	66.8%	66.9%	66.5%	62.9%

Economic Regions	YTD		August '11		August '10	
	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR
Northeast	59,800	17.0%	64,900	15.2%	63,400	13.7%
Southeast	101,400	9.3%	105,900	7.7%	109,100	6.9%
Southwest	87,000	7.4%	89,500	7.3%	86,900	8.5%
Central	66,400	7.8%	66,700	8.0%	70,100	6.9%
Northwest	34,700	10.2%	36,800	9.8%	41,200	9.8%

On a year-over-year basis (August 2011 compared to August 2010), employment increased in the Northeast (+1,500) and Southwest (+2,600) regions while it decreased in the Northwest (-4,400); Central (-3,400); and Southeast (-3,200) economic regions.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT—September LFS Release for August 2011

- **Total industrial employment was down by 6,100 jobs (or -1.7%) in August of 2011 over August of 2010.**
- Employment in the goods-producing sector was lower by 600 jobs in August of 2011 over August of 2010; overall employment in that sector stood at 77,600 in August of 2011.
- Employment in the services-producing sector was lower by 5,500 jobs in August of 2011 over August of 2010; overall employment in that sector stood at 272,600 in August of 2011.

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in the following sectors*:

Accommodation and Food Services
- Current employment level (August 2011): **23,300 (up 14.8% or 3,000 jobs over August 2010)**
- Record employment level (May 2006): **26,500**
- Number of consecutive months with year-over-year growth: **3**
- Number of months with year-over-year growth in the past 24 months: **9**
- Important considerations: **Employment levels in August of 2010 were unusually weak for this sector; this August's levels are more in line with the historical trend.**

Manufacturing
- Current employment level (August 2011): **31,800 (up 10.8% or 3,100 jobs over August 2010)**
- Record employment level (January 2004): **43,000**
- Number of consecutive months with year-over-year growth: **6**
- Number of months with year-over-year growth in the past 24 months: **11**
- Important considerations: **Slightly improving markets south of the border may be contributing to this growth.**

Information, Culture, and Recreation
- Current employment level (August 2011): **12,700 (up 4.1% or 500 jobs over August 2011)**
- Record employment level (September 1999): **15,300**
- Number of consecutive months with year-over-year growth: **1**
- Number of months with year-over-year growth in the previous 24 months: **14**
- Important considerations: **This is a diverse industry grouping, making it difficult to pinpoint where the gains are occurring.**

* Includes the top three growth sectors, and/or any sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) increase in employment.

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was weaker in the following sectors:**

Agriculture
- Current employment level (August 2011): **4,800 (down 12.7% or 700 jobs over August 2011)**
- Record employment level (September 1992): **8,800**
- Number of consecutive months with year-over-year losses: **2**

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT—con't

- Number of months with year-over-year losses in the past 24 months: **19**
- Important considerations: **Bad weather significantly affected this sector in August. Higher than normal rainfall levels and a lower than usual number of good growing days has hampered crop production in the province this year.**

Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas

- Current employment level (August 2011): **9,200 (down 12.4% or 1,300 jobs over August 2010)**
- Record employment level (December 1994): **14,600**
- Number of consecutive months with year-over-year losses: **2**
- Number of months with year-over-year losses in the previous 24 months: **13**
- Important considerations: **This is a diverse industry grouping, making it difficult to pinpoint where the losses are occurring.**

Transportation and Warehousing

- Current employment level (August 2011): **17,800 (down 8.7% or 1,700 jobs over August 2010)**
- Record employment level (June 2005): **22,000**
- Number of consecutive months with year-over-year losses: **11**
- Number of months with year-over-year losses in the past 24 months: **15**
- Important considerations: **Weakness in the Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas and the Retail and Wholesale Trade sectors is probably having a direct impact on employment in this sector.**

** Includes the bottom three growth sectors and/or all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) decrease in employment

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